

updated June 13, 2023

Compliance with New York COVID-19 Leave Laws

In the early years of the pandemic, an array of federal, New York State and New York City laws were enacted requiring many New York City employers to provide new forms of paid and unpaid leave to their employees in connection with COVID-19.

While the leave requirements of the federal Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) expired on December 31, 2020,¹ many New York State and New York City COVID-19 leave laws remain in effect and have been expanded in light of the widespread availability of vaccines for both adults and children. In addition, changes in the guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) regarding the length of quarantine and isolation periods have also impacted the amount of leave employees are entitled to under these laws.

This Legal Alert provides an outline and updates of the laws regarding COVID-specific leave in effect as of the date of this alert that may impact nonprofits with employees in New York City.

Paid Leave for COVID-19 Vaccinations and Boosters

Employee's Own Vaccination (Paid)

On March 12, 2021, then-Governor Cuomo signed a law giving all employees of private employers in New York State additional paid time off to get vaccinated against COVID-19.² This leave is available for the purposes of vaccination only. The law will remain in effect until **December 31, 2023**.³

While this law remains in effect, employers must give each employee a “sufficient period of time, not to exceed four hours per vaccine injection” to be paid at the employee’s regular rate of pay.

In October 2022, the New York State Department of Labor (NYS DOL) updated its FAQs on the vaccine leave law to confirm that, while this law is in effect, this leave is available for both the initial vaccine series (i.e., one shot of Johnson & Johnson or two shots of either Pfizer or Moderna) and any booster shot.⁴

This leave is in addition to all other leave otherwise available to an employee, and, as such, cannot be charged against any other earned or accrued leave, such as vacation or standard sick leave.

¹ Note that certain provisions of the FFCRA contain continuing obligations for employers (including, for example, the requirement to maintain records).

² <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/laws/LAB/196-C>

³ <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2021/A9513>

⁴ <https://dol.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2022/10/cd6-paid-leave-for-covid19-vaccinations-10-13-22.pdf>

Employers may require advance notice for such leave and/or may require proof that the employee was vaccinated or received a booster. Employers may not retaliate against employees who request or use vaccine leave under the law.

Certain requirements of the law may be changed or waived pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement.

Expired - Vaccination and Vaccine-Related Care of Employee's Children (Paid)

The December 2021 amendment to New York City's Earned Safe and Sick Time Act ("ESSTA")⁵ which provided that all employees of private sector New York City employers (including nonprofits) were entitled to additional paid time off to take their children to get the COVID-19 vaccine and/or to care for their children who were experiencing temporary side effects from the vaccine⁶ expired on **December 31, 2022**.

Leave for COVID-19 Quarantine or Isolation (Paid/Unpaid)

New York State passed a law in the early days of the pandemic providing for additional job-protected leave for employees who are unable to work because they are subject to a mandatory or precautionary order of quarantine or isolation.⁷ Only the State of New York, New York State Department of Health, local Board of Health or any government entity are authorized to issue such an order. The leave is not available if the employee is not experiencing symptoms and is able to work from home during the quarantine or isolation period.

Whether such leave must be paid or unpaid – and, in the case of paid leave, the amount of time that must be paid – depends on the size of the employer as of January 1, 2020. According to guidance issued by the NYS DOL, for purposes of calculating employer size, the number of employees includes all U.S.-based employees on January 1, 2020, not just employees in New York.⁸

- *Small employers* (10 or fewer employees as of January 1, 2020 **and** net annual income of less than \$1 million in the prior year): job-protected, *unpaid* leave for the duration of the order of quarantine or isolation
- *Medium employers* (11-99 employees as of January 1, 2020 **or** net annual income greater than \$1 million in the prior year): job protection for the entirety of the order of quarantine or isolation and at least 5 days of *paid* COVID-19 sick leave
- *Large employers* (100+ employees as of January 1, 2020): job protection for the entirety of the order of quarantine or isolation and at least 14 days of *paid* COVID-19 sick leave

The law has not been amended since it was first passed in March 2020 and, given the changes over the past three years, some of its provisions no longer align with the current guidance from the CDC.

Notably, the minimum period of required paid leave for large employers under the law (i.e., 14 days) is now much longer than the current five-day orders of quarantine or isolation being issued by the New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH), following changes in CDC guidance earlier this year. Paid leave

⁷ <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2019/s8091>

⁸ <https://paidfamilyleave.ny.gov/new-york-paid-family-leave-covid-19-faqs>

under the law is only required for the duration of the applicable order, so employees who qualify for this leave will likely only be entitled to five days of paid leave under each order regardless of employer size (and notwithstanding the reference to 14 days in the law).

In addition, under the new guidance from the CDC adopted by the NYS DOH, individuals who are “up to date” with their vaccinations (meaning they have received a full initial series *plus* a booster, if eligible)⁹, are no longer required to quarantine after close contact or exposure to COVID-19. This change has been reflected in the Affirmation of Quarantine form made available by the NYS DOH for employee use (see below).¹⁰

Guidance from the NYS DOL also indicates that the number of paid days required under the law corresponds to sequential calendar days, not working days, and aligns with the applicable quarantine or isolation period (rather than an employee’s work schedule).¹¹ For part-time employees, for example, the guidance indicates that such employees “should be paid for the number of days or work shifts during the period of quarantine that they would have otherwise been paid for[.]”

In January 2022, the NYS DOH made self-certification forms available for employees to use to evidence the order of isolation or quarantine required under the law.¹² Employees may complete the appropriate affirmation to satisfy the law’s requirement that they have an order of isolation or quarantine, as applicable, from a duly authorized government authority.

The NYS DOL guidance takes the position that employees may take up to three periods of leave under the law.¹³ For the second and third periods, eligibility must be evidenced by a positive COVID-19 test, and the employee must submit documentation from “a licensed medical provider or testing facility” confirming the positive result, unless the employer performed the test.¹⁴ Under the current guidance, a positive at-home test would *not* be sufficient to establish eligibility for a second or third period of COVID-19 leave under the law.

However, other parts of the NYS DOL guidance indicates that employees who are required to stay out of the workplace **by their employer** due to exposure or potential exposure to COVID-19 (and who are otherwise unable to work remotely) – whether or not subject to an order of quarantine or isolation – are also eligible for paid leave and must be paid by their employer at their regular rate of pay until they are allowed to return or until they become subject to an order of quarantine or isolation (at which point, the provisions of the law discussed here would apply).¹⁵ Presumably this would also apply in the case of an employee who is excluded from the workplace by their employer as a result of a positive at-home COVID-19 test and is unable to work remotely. Note, however, that the concept of paid leave absent an order of

⁹ For certain individuals who are immunocompromised, being “up to date” also includes receiving additional doses. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/stay-up-to-date.html>.

¹⁰ https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2022/09/ct_affirmationofquarantine_fillin_091322.pdf

¹¹ <https://paidfamilyleave.ny.gov/new-york-paid-family-leave-covid-19-faqs>

¹² Affirmation of Isolation (for a confirmed case of COVID-19) available at: https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2022/09/ct_affirmationofisolation_fillin_091322.pdf;

Affirmation of Quarantine (for close contact/exposure to COVID-19) available at: https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2022/09/ct_affirmationofquarantine_fillin_091322.pdf.

¹³ <https://paidfamilyleave.ny.gov/new-york-paid-family-leave-covid-19-faqs>

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

quarantine or isolation only appears in the NYS DOL guidance and not in the underlying law; as such, it may be subject to legal challenge.

As with the other types of leave discussed in this Alert, this leave cannot be charged against any other form of leave available to an employee. Employers are prohibited from discriminating or retaliating against employees who request or take COVID-19 quarantine or isolation leave. In addition, the leave period is job-protected and an employee's health insurance must be continued on the same terms during the duration of the leave.

Note that this leave is only available for the employee's own order of quarantine or isolation. If an employee needs to take time off to care for a child or other family member who is under an order of quarantine or isolation, the employee may be eligible to utilize Paid Family Leave.¹⁶

Leave for Other COVID-19 Illness (including Vaccine Side Effects)

New York City employers must continue to grant employees non-COVID-specific sick leave in accordance with the State's Paid Sick Leave Law and the City's ESSTA.¹⁷

To the extent that employees are experiencing symptoms or other illness due to COVID-19 not covered by any of the specific COVID-19 leave laws discussed above, they remain eligible to utilize normal accrued sick leave. Guidance from the NYS DOL confirmed that accrued sick leave may be used by employees experiencing side effects from the COVID-19 vaccine.¹⁸

Links to resources and additional information:

Paid Leave for Vaccination

- [Paid Leave for COVID-19 Vaccinations \(NYS DOL\) – 10/22](#)

Quarantine and Isolation

The New York State Department of Health currently follows the CDC guidance for quarantine and isolation.

- [Quarantine guidance after exposure to COVID-19 - Aug. 24, 2022](#)
- [Isolation guidance for people with COVID-19 - Mar. 21, 2023](#)
- [Affirmation of Quarantine \(NYS DOH\)](#)
- [Affirmation of Isolation \(NYS DOH\)](#)

¹⁶ See <https://paidfamilyleave.ny.gov/if-your-minor-dependent-child-quarantined>.

¹⁷ For more information on the requirements of the ESSTA, see our Legal Alert: [New York City's Earned Safe and Sick Time Act Updated to Comply with State Requirements](#) (January 12, 2021).

¹⁸ <https://dol.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2021/09/psl-and-vaccine-recovery-guidance-9-22-21.pdf>

This alert is meant to provide general information only, not legal advice. If you have any questions about this alert please contact Jonal Hendrickson at jhendrickson@lawyersalliance.org, or visit our website at www.lawyersalliance.org for further information. To become a client, visit www.lawyersalliance.org/becoming-a-client.

For her assistance in updating this Legal Alert, Lawyers Alliance would like to thank Jenny Dai, a Legal Extern from Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP.

Lawyers Alliance for New York is the leading provider of business and transactional legal services for nonprofit organizations and social enterprises that are improving the quality of life in New York City neighborhoods. Our network of pro bono lawyers from law firms and corporations and staff of experienced attorneys collaborate to deliver expert corporate, tax, real estate, employment, intellectual property, and other legal services to community organizations. By connecting lawyers, nonprofits, and communities, Lawyers Alliance for New York helps nonprofits to provide housing, stimulate economic opportunity, improve urban health and education, promote community arts, and operate and advocate for vital programs that benefit low-income New Yorkers of all ages.